

LITTLE MONTENEGRO BEING OVER-RUN BY AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES

Austrians Only Ten Miles From Montenegrin Capital

Loss of Lovcen to the Enemy is Looked Upon as Serious From the Allies Point of View--Invading Army Said to be Making Steady Progress---Some Anxiety Felt in Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The announcement of the occupation of Mount Lovcen, in Montenegro, although it is not confirmed from Entente sources is generally accepted here as true. Uneasiness, which is already freely expressed in Italy, is reflected in the English and French newspapers.

The loss of Lovcen, from the point of view of the Allies, is serious, owing to the fact that its summit dominated Cattaro Bay, the Austrian naval base. Before Italy entered the war the French had established a number of guns on the mountain and had prepared emplacements for heavy guns which could have swept the bay. Austria, by seizing it, forestalled this danger, and is in a commanding position with regard to Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, which is a little over six miles distant, though sheltered by intervening mountains. The Austrian advance, considering the distance to be covered, was much slower than that made in the Teutonic conquest of Serbia, but in consideration of the formidable obstacles which the mountainous character of the country presents, it is considered that the invaders are making steady progress.

Some Speculation as to Why Preventive

Measures Were Not Taken by the Allies

The question is being anxiously asked as to why the Entente Allies did not long ago send aid to the Montenegrins, and more particularly Italy, which is more acutely affected by this Austrian invasion, had not taken preventive measures.

The Austrians are now only ten miles from the capital of Montenegro, calculating the distance by the existing roads, and a successful blow at the heart of the country may have the effect, it is said by military experts, of isolating the troops who are defending the northeastern frontier.

In Champagne the Germans hold a slight gain, made as a result of the determined offensive of last Saturday and Sunday. The French military authorities say that the German forces, which delivered the attack, lost heavily as with three divisions they advanced in face of the French artillery fire, which took a terrible toll.

From the eastern front it is reported that a comparative lull at present prevails. Special despatches affirm that the Russians have been so successful in consolidating their new positions that the Austro-Germans have begun to remove the supplies from the bases which had been established in preparation for the advance which they intend to make in the coming spring.

The Belgian Government Will Protest

Against Germany's Latest War Levy

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Havre correspondent of the Petit Journal telegraphs that the Belgian Government is about to lodge a protest with neutral governments against the new German war levy of 40,000,000 francs monthly in addition to last year's tax for 480,000,000 francs. The Belgian protest, the correspondent says, will point out that under the provisions of The Hague Convention war taxes levied in occupied territory are limited to amounts necessary to meet the needs of the army of occupation, or to pay for the administration of the territory in question. The new Belgian tax is said to be far in excess of the amount needed for these purposes.

VON BUELOW CALLED HOME.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—A Rome despatch to the Journal says it has learned from the Duke of Adragna, brother of the wife of Prince Von Buelow, former German Chancellor, that on account of Emperor William's illness, the Prince has been summoned suddenly to Berlin from Switzerland, where he has been staying for several months.

A FRENCH ATTACK ON A GERMAN POSITION IN THE WEST REPORTED A FAILURE

BERLIN, Jan. 12, via London.—The failure of a French attack on German positions north of Leisnel, in the Champagne, along a front of about a thousand yards, was announced at the War Office today. An ammunition depot in the southern sector of Lille, northern France, has been blown up, an official announcement says, and seventy persons were killed and forty injured. Considerable damage to property was done.

PARLIAMENT WAS OPENED THIS AFTERNOON

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The Twelfth Parliament of Canada is assembling today for its fifth regular session or the sixth session, counting the emergency meeting after the outbreak of the war. Today's gathering, however, is only formal, and its business limited to one item, the selection of a Speaker to replace Hon. Dr. Sproul, who is now a Senator. The attendance will only be fair.

The morning trains brought in a goodly number of members from all sections, but the bulk of them will arrive only tomorrow or at the beginning of the week.

Both houses will assemble at three o'clock and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick as Deputy Governor General will preside in the Senate. After the Commons is summoned the Deputy Governor will advise them that His Royal Highness will be unable to communicate with them until they have chosen a Speaker, but that following his election he will formally open Parliament tomorrow.

The Commons will then return to the Chamber and the Clerk, Dr. Flint, will nominally take charge of the proceedings.

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THE TURKISH REPORT TELLS OF NAVAL FIGHT

Cruiser Sultan Salim Was in Long Range Duel With a Russian Battleship---German Auxiliary Cruiser Was Torpedoed on December 22nd.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, France, Jan. 12.—The fact that regiments of the Imperial Guard were among the 60,000 men that attacked the French lines in Champagne on Sunday, indicates how carefully the Germans selected their troops for this great assault. A considerable number of prisoners taken by the French belonged to the famous Guards. The attack followed one of the heaviest bombardments the Germans have yet inflicted upon the French position. It lasted 24 hours. The promptness of the French reply with concentrated fire from their three-inch guns stopped the first attack on the parapets of the German trenches. Only at the fourth attempt did the Germans, after heavy losses, get up to the trenches.

The surprising promptness of the French counter-attack caught the Germans before they could organize the position they had won. Many were obliged to surrender, and only a few got back to their own trenches.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER GETS D. S. O.

FOR SINKING A GERMAN AUXILIARY

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Official Gazette states that Lieut. Col. Commander Kenneth Duff Dunbar has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for the torpedoing of the German auxiliary vessel protected by a screen of small craft on Dec. 22. This is the first news of the exploit that has been given to the public.

TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORT TELLS OF

A NAVAL DUEL IN THE BLACK SEA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11, via London, Jan. 12.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the Turkish War Office: "On Monday evening debris, booty and a number of dead bodies, but not a single soldier of the enemy remained at Seddul Bahr. In the course of our pursuit the remainder of the enemy who refused to surrender and fled in the direction of the landing places, were annihilated. On the left wing, in the sector of Kerevesdere, we discovered a great quantity of automatic mines, ninety of which were destroyed by our engineers in a small space."

"Iraq front—On the night of January 6th the enemy, who had been surrounded at Kut-el-Amara, attempted at many points to make sorties, after vigorous bombardment. These were repulsed with losses."

"On January 8 there was a heavy artillery battle in the Black Sea for half an hour, between the Turkish battle cruisers Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben) and the Russian battleship Empress Maria. The engagement was at long range. The Sultan Selim was not damaged, while a hit was observed on the Empress Maria."

MUST RESPECT GREEK TROOPS.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—General Sarraill, the commander of the French army in the east, has issued a new order to his troops, from which the Saloniki correspondent of the Temps quotes the following as the most important passage:

"I repeat again, you must all, both officers and men, observe towards the officers of the Greek army of rank superior to your own, the authorized rules of deference and the outward marks of respect. You will be good enough to entertain relations of friendliest comradeship with military men of your own rank."

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The official French report of this afternoon, as received here by wireless, follows: "There were no events of importance last night, except in the region between the Meuse and the Argonne, where our batteries dispersed groups of enemy sappers who were at work in the region of Malincourt."

GERMAN SLAVERY FOR SERBIANS.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Jules Bateau, correspondent at Saloniki of the Echo de Paris, telegraphs that a number of Serbian refugees went to him and exhibited letters from relatives who had remained behind in their country. These letters, he says, state that the Germans have sent into Germany men, women, youths and girls from Serbian villages, informing them that they will be obliged to work in factories and fields. According to the despatch only old persons now remain in Serbia.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES LITERALLY MOWED DOWN

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12 (from a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph)—According to a private message from Kieff, the number of prisoners taken by the Russians in the last three weeks of fighting is much greater than was supposed from the official reports. A party of 2,200 has just reached Kieff. It is said there are 10,000 more in the rear of the fighting line. This number is exclusive of the wounded, whom the enemy are abandoning wholesale.

Prisoners declare that the Austro-Germans have lost 100,000 in wounded in Bukovina. Details of the fight for Khriask, north of Czartorysk, indicate the stubbornness of the opposition which the Russians have to overcome.

Having crossed the Stry and seized the village, the Russians began to entrench in the outskirts. Dense masses of the enemy appeared on the heights a few miles from the village, and though deluged with shrapnel they streamed down to the plain and vanished in a gully, where they recovered their breath.

As soon as they emerged they were met with a withering fire from the Russian machine guns and rifles, which swept them off their feet in sheaves and sent the remnants flying back to the gully. Four further attempts were made to advance, and then a Russian bayonet charge cleared the gully and the Austro-Germans gave up the attempt to regain their lost position.

BRITISH AEROPLANES REPULSED MANY

ATTEMPTED ZEPPELIN RAIDS IN DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Twelve attempted raids on London by Zeppelins during December were repulsed by the British chiefly through large fleets of aeroplanes, and three of the German aircrafts were destroyed or captured, according to Dr. W. H. Vincent, of the colonial medical corps, who arrived today on the American liner Philadelphia.

"The real reason why Zeppelins have not been able to bombard London or its suburbs since October 14 last," said Dr. Vincent, "is because the British have established an elaborate and efficient defence against the German air raiders. During the month of December there were twelve separate attempts by Zeppelins to reach London. From two to four Zeppelins participated in each attempt. During the month of November there were several other attempts. But in no case were the German dirigibles able to reach even the outskirts of London."

"Three Zeppelins, to my knowledge, were destroyed during December by the British defenders. One of the big dirigibles was brought down by shots from a warship anchored in an English harbor. The other two were destroyed by British aeroplanes. The general opinion among military men in England is that London is now virtually safe from further Zeppelin raids."